

We have two days to exceed the minimum and subscribe the maximum.—Secretary McAdoo

ALL MERCHANDISE ADVERTISED IN THE TRIBUNE IS GUARANTEED

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First to Last—the Truth: News·Editorials·Advertisements

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1918

WEATHER
Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow fair;
moderate southwest winds, be-
coming variable
Full Report on Page 11

Allies Make Gains; Await New German Drive

Liberty Loan Goal Is Within Sight As Eleventh Hour Drive Begins

Wednesday's Subscriptions
Throughout the Nation
Reach \$172,600,000

\$81,000,000 a Day
Is Still Needed

New York Piles Up Biggest
Total Since the Drive
Started

The great surge of last minute subscriptions which are expected to carry the Liberty Loan drive to its goal of \$200,000,000, is well advanced. The national total reached \$172,600,000 yesterday, and the New York total reached \$17,260,000. The drive is now in its eleventh hour, and the goal is within sight.

By a bold stroke the people of the nation subscribed \$172,600,000 on the twenty-second day (Wednesday) of the twenty-five-day campaign, thereby bringing the aggregate within \$27,400,000 of its goal. An average of \$81,000,000 a day is still needed to reach the goal. The drive is now in its eleventh hour, and the goal is within sight.

Secretary McAdoo, who was in the city yesterday afternoon, said, significantly, in a speech at the Liberty Loan drive, "New York is lagging slightly for the time being, but I know, and the nation knows, that this great metropolitan area will force ahead and do more than it has been asked to do."

On each American citizen to-day rests an individual responsibility to make the third Liberty Loan a success. Let every one meet this responsibility as a true American, so that our soldiers may have the necessary arms and supplies to fight triumphantly to victory.

Small subscribers still play an important part in the totals of this drive. Less than half of the day's aggregate was taken by subscribers to the Liberty Loan. The large contributors were: National City Bank, \$1,000,000; Bankers Trust Company, \$1,000,000; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, \$1,000,000; Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, \$1,000,000; and the American Printing Company, \$1,000,000.

New York City	Twenty-second day	Total	Pct. of total
Manhattan	\$1,150,000	\$1,150,000	71
Brooklyn	1,150,000	1,150,000	71
Queens	1,150,000	1,150,000	71
Richmond	1,150,000	1,150,000	71
Westchester	1,150,000	1,150,000	71
Albany	1,150,000	1,150,000	71
Schenectady	1,150,000	1,150,000	71
Rochester	1,150,000	1,150,000	71
Syracuse	1,150,000	1,150,000	71
Utica	1,150,000	1,150,000	71
Albany	1,150,000	1,150,000	71
Schenectady	1,150,000	1,150,000	71
Rochester	1,150,000	1,150,000	71
Syracuse	1,150,000	1,150,000	71
Utica	1,150,000	1,150,000	71
Albany	1,150,000	1,150,000	71
Schenectady	1,150,000	1,150,000	71
Rochester	1,150,000	1,150,000	71
Syracuse	1,150,000	1,150,000	71
Utica	1,150,000	1,150,000	71

TIRED OF GIVING? YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT IT IS TO BE TIRED



Reprinted from The Tribune of March 14

Bonds and Babies

(From "Belgium," by Brand Whitlock, in the May "Everybody's")

It was on that Sunday morning of the twenty-third; the Germans that swarmed down the Friedrau road, entered the quarter of Penant, arrested the inhabitants, and took them to the Rocher Bayard, the famous and picturesque rock that, split off from the cliff and overlooking the lovely Meuse, is associated in romantic legend with the Aymon boys and their famous horse Bayard. The people were held there, evidently as a screen, while the Germans began to construct a temporary bridge over the river. The French were on the other side, and now and then they shot at the soldiers working there. The Germans, annoyed by the spitting, irregular fire, sent a citizen of Dinant, one of the prisoners, in a boat across the river to inform the French that, unless they ceased firing, the civilians would be shot. M—made his dangerous voyage, accomplished his mission, and returned to take his place among his fellows. But a few stray bullets still sped across the river.

Then was committed the atrocious crime. The prisoners were massed together, nearly ninety of them, old men and young, women, girls and boys, little children and babies in their mothers' arms. A platoon was called up; the colonel in command gave the word to fire, and the gray soldiers, in cold blood, shot down those ninety persons as they stood huddled there together. Among them were twelve children under the age of six years, six of whom were little babies, whose mothers, as they stood up to face their pitiless murderers, held them in their arms.

The six babies were:
The child Flévet, three weeks old.
Nelly Pollet, eleven months old.
Maurice Bétemps, eleven months old.
Gilda Genen, eighteen months old.
Gilda Marchot, two years old.
Clara Struvay, two years old.
Evening came; the soldiers were fumbling among the mass of dead. Some were still living, some, by a miracle, were uninjured. And these were dragged from the pile of bodies and made to dig a pit and to tumble into it the bodies of the victims of the tragedy, their relatives, their neighbors and their friends.
There are two million reasons why every American should buy Liberty bonds.
They are the two million American babies under two years of age.

Dr. L. P. Brown Suspended by Dr. Copeland

Health Bureau Chief Is Accused of Neglect, Inefficiency and Favoritism

Dr. Lucius Polk Brown, chief of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs and one of the special targets in Mayor Hylan's drive against the Board of Health, was suspended yesterday by Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland, pending a hearing on charges to be formulated.

Dr. Brown's suspension, according to Dr. J. Lewis Amster, who resigned as Health Commissioner Monday, was demanded of him by Mayor Hylan a week ago and refused on the advice of Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooley, who held that Brown was too useful in cleaning up the graft cases in his department.

Acted on His Own Initiative, He Says

Dr. Copeland, however, insists that the Mayor gave him neither instructions nor advice and that he acted entirely on his own judgment, but not until Mr. Hylan had been advised of his intentions.

"Then," he said, "the Mayor, placing his hand on my shoulder, said to me: 'Use your own judgment. I have nothing to say to you on the conduct of your department. I have no advice nor orders to give.'"

The fact that for a week past it has been a matter of common gossip that Dr. Brown's suspension would follow action by the grand jury against subordinates in his bureau and that his suspension closely synchronized with the indictment of a messenger and two inspectors on graft charges Dr. Copeland described as "a mere coincidence."

According to Dr. Copeland, the suspension of Dr. Brown was precipitated by his making public answer to the charges of neglect, favoritism and general inefficiency against him in the letter published by James E. MacBride, who conducted the recent star chamber inquiry into Board of Health affairs. It had been his previous intention, he said, to await the receipt of the evidence on which MacBride based his charges before taking any action.

The evidence has yet to be typed. Dr. Copeland announced the suspension of Dr. Brown after he had interviewed

Germans Seize Kiev; Arrest Ukraine Chiefs

Military Takes Over Capital, Calling Natives "Too Weak" to Rule

Foe Takes Over Big Russian Naval Base

Sebastopol, on Black Sea, Is Captured Without Fighting

LONDON, May 2.—The Germans have established military rule in Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, and have arrested many members of the government on the ground that "the government had proved too weak to maintain law and order," according to a Berlin official statement.

The old Ukrainian government and Rada, according to advices from Berlin by way of Amsterdam, have been overthrown by peasant deputies, who arrived at Kiev.

The new government immediately declared that it adhered to the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty.

The Ukrainian government officials arrested included the Minister of War, chief of the Ministry of the Interior and his wife, chief of the Foreign Ministry and the commander of the town militia of Kiev.

The official statement, as transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent, said that the new government was a "dictatorship" which had been established by the Ukrainian press in a distorted form. It directed against German influence.

"Our efforts," it says, "to restore order met with insufficient support from the government, which, moreover, took no measures regarding the spring sowing to meet its treaty obligations. Therefore, with the approval of Ambassador von Mumm, General von Eichhorn was obliged to issue a decree in the regard, which was published by the Ukrainian press in a distorted form, producing excitement in the country and evoking a protest from the Rada.

"There were even signs that members of the government themselves joined in the agitation against us. In view of these conditions the arrest of M. Dobry, manager of the Russian Bank for foreign trade, possessed a special meaning."

The official dispatch asserts that the arrest of M. Dobry was an arbitrary act of the League for the Liberation of the Ukraine and complains that the militia refused to release the prisoner, whose whereabouts are unknown. It continues:

"Moreover, the news came that further arrests were imminent. At the same time the suspicion that M. Dobry's arrest had been ordered by members of the government was intensified. This arbitrary act raised the presumption of anarchy. The government had proved too weak to preserve law and order in Kiev."

"With the approval of Ambassador von Mumm, General von Eichhorn therefore took special precautions for the security of Kiev, which aimed at the establishment of military tribunals, severe punishment for criminals and severe penalties for disturbers of the public order."

"Meanwhile the inquiry into the arrest of M. Dobry carried on by a German military tribunal led to the arrest of M. Dobry, chief of the Ministry of the Interior; M. Tkachenko, wife of the Minister of the Interior; M. Bogatski, commander of the town militia, and M. Ljubinski, chief of the Foreign Ministry.

"The inquiry is proceeding."

Germans Capture Sebastopol, Big Russian Sea Base

LONDON, May 2.—Sebastopol, principal Russian naval base on the Black Sea, has been captured by German troops, it was officially announced in Berlin to-day. The city was taken without fighting on Wednesday, the statement said.

Sebastopol lies on a fine harbor in the southwestern part of the Crimea. It is heavily fortified with a series of great redoubts.

The siege of Sebastopol in the Crimean War takes its place in the memorable military annals of modern times. In October, 1854, the English and French besieged the place, but it was not until September 8, 1855, that it surrendered. There were 127,000 men killed during the siege.

The fall of the Russian Black Sea fleet is exciting lively curiosity here. There has been accounts recently of the flight of some of the vessels from Sebastopol, but it is believed certain the fleet, sooner or later, will fall into German or Turkish hands.

The Turkish fleet, thus reinforced, would become quite formidable and the Allies would have to detach important forces to watch it.

Red Flag of Russia Still Flies in Berlin

AMSTERDAM, May 2.—The German government, according to a dispatch from Berlin, says it is unable to demand the removal of the red flag from the Russian Embassy at Berlin as it has been recognized as the color of the Russian Republic.

The government made this announcement in reply to protests of Conservative members of the Reichstag who considered the flying of a red flag in Germany provocative.

Read "The Sister of a Certain Soldier," Advt.

Allied War Council Unanimous on Plans to Defeat Drive on West Front

PARIS, May 2.—The Supreme Inter-Allied War Council met to-day at Abbeville, with Premier Clemenceau presiding. Those present included Premier Lloyd George of England; Premier Orlando of Italy; Viscount Milner, British Secretary of State for War; General Foch, commander in chief of the Allied armies in France; General Sackville-West, General Tasker H. Bliss, American representative at the council; General Belin, of the Versailles committee; Major General Henry R. Wilson, British chief of staff; Field Marshal Haig, General Pershing, General Pétain, Vice-Admiral Wemyss, British First Sea Lord, and Vice-Admiral De Bon, chief of the French Naval Staff.

During the two days in which the conference has been in session all military questions of moment were examined and settled in full agreement. The results obtained are unanimously regarded as most satisfactory.

Baker's New Army Bill To Be 13 Billion

War Secretary Asks Blanket Powers for Wilson; Doubles Demands

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Secretary Baker appeared before the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives to-day and asked for blanket authority to the President to create an army of whatever size was necessary to prosecute the war.

He will go before the committee to-morrow with his department estimates, which make a total of about \$13,000,000,000. This is about double the original estimates for 1918-19.

The appropriation of this amount will appear to provide for an army of 3,000,000, which is as large an army as it is believed can be transported to the other side with the shipping that is in prospect. If the President uses his power under the legislation asked for July 1, 1919, he will have to ask Congress for deficiency appropriations.

A greatly enlarged artillery programme is included in the plans, of which Mr. Baker will submit details to the House committee to-morrow. About one-half of the \$13,000,000,000 will be spent by the ordinance department of the army.

Shipping Available Is Greatly Increased

The British within the last few days have considerably increased the shipping which they have made available for transporting American troops to France, so that our men will soon go over even more rapidly than they have been going for the last month, which was about twice as fast as before the German offensive began.

The shipping which is relieved by the brigading of American troops in French and British armies, as under this system the British and French feed and arm the American soldiers. About one-fifth as much shipping is required to send over merely infantrymen to be absorbed into the existing Allied organizations as would be required to organize, maintain and equip an independent American force.

These are the outstanding facts in to-day's developments with regard to the Administration's plan to meet the great German effort to hammer out a victory on the West front this summer.

Foe Must Go On or Confess Defeat

No one doubts here that that effort will go on. It has to go on. For Germany to turn back now is to confess defeat to her people at home, who have been taught to expect victory as a result of the terrible sacrifices now being demanded of them. To turn back, moreover, is to throw away the great advantage in man power which Germany possesses, for there is the best authority for the statement that German troops on the West front greatly outnumber the Allied forces, and that Germany is still bringing men from the East to the West.

In some of the recent fighting in Flanders, according to a representative of one of the Allies, the Allied forces have been outnumbered between three and four to one.

The imperative need of man power has caused England to study all over again her shipping situation, and she has found means by doing without this and without that article which she at first thought indispensable to add considerably to the shipping that she at first made available for transporting American troops when, in response to Lloyd George's plea, the President consented to the brigading of Americans in the Allied armies.

And so the imperative need of man power has caused the Administration to revise its plans for the fiscal year 1918-19 upward, so that the original estimates of \$6,800,000,000 go up to \$13,000,000,000.

Germans Lost 1,200 in Fight at Seicheprey

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 2.—The unit of German shock troops which attacked the American position at Seicheprey on April 20 is known to have suffered more severely than it was at first believed. Information has been received from a German prisoner who was brought in by one of the American patrols. He was a Red Cross man who assisted in the removal of the wounded and the burial of the dead after the engagement, and told the American intelligence officers that the German force was cut to pieces, about four-fifths of its 1,500 effectives being killed or wounded.

In view of the fact that the prisoner gave other information of a definite character, the intelligence officers seem to believe his statements relative to the German casualties.

Aside from subnormal artillery activity, the American sector has been extremely quiet during the last thirty-six hours. The Germans, however, are doing much work behind their lines and it is expected that fighting will be resumed at any time.

Brooklyn Aviator Wins Duel in Air With Boche Flier

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 2.—An American aviator has brought down the fourth German airplane along the American front northwest of Toul. Lieutenant James A. Meissner, whose home is in Brooklyn, after a thrilling aerial battle at a height of about 15,000 feet, shot down an Albatross scout, which fell in flames.

Lieutenant Meissner, is twenty-one years old and is a graduate of Cornell. He came to France a few months ago and qualified as a pilot.

While he was practicing a photographing plane a German machine came in view. The day was brilliant with sunshine. A French plane started for the German, but Meissner, who was flying high nearby in a speedy Niépourt chaser, made a dive for the German's tail. When within range he opened fire with his machine gun, and the German started a spiral nose dive, but after a few seconds straightened out and started back for Germany.

Meissner followed so closely when the German straightened out that the latter's wind tore both of the under wings of Meissner's machine, but, at the same time, the young American poured a deadly stream of bullets into the enemy plane, which started smoking. Meissner kept up the fire until the German machine burst into flames and crashed to the ground in flames.

The American pilot landed safely on his own side of the lines, but the German fell about a mile inside the German lines to the south of Thiaucourt. The American infantry men in the front lines watched the engagement from start to finish and cheered loudly another American air victory.

"Good for the Boy," Meissner's Father Says

"Good for the boy," said Charles A. Meissner, father of First Lieutenant James A. Meissner. The father was seen at his home, 46 Lenox Road, Flatbush, last night and was keen to learn all the details of the boy's work.

"The last we heard from the boy was on April 9. He wrote at that time that he expected soon to get into action. He told of having been up with Lieutenant Luffberry and hoped soon he would go after the Germans alone," said the proud father.

Young Meissner is twenty-one years old. He was attending Cornell University, but had another year to go before his graduation when he, with nine others, volunteered for aviation duty. He went to France in July and received his commission as first lieutenant in January.

Poilus Take Baune Wood, Advance Line Near Amiens

Move Forward in Hangard Wood, Between Luce and Somme Rivers

Barrage Breaks Enemy's Charge

Both Sides Continue Intense Preparations for Renewing Battle; Lull at Ypres

Sharp local actions and tremendous artillery exchanges marked the fighting on the West front yesterday.

But both sides continued intense preparations during the lengthening lull for a renewal of the battle on a great scale.

The more important actions were two advances by the French on the front east of Amiens. Paris announced that Baune Wood, near Mailly-Raineval, northwest of Mondidier, had been taken and the line had been moved forward in Hangard Wood, between the Luce and Somme rivers.

Between the Luce and the Somme, near Thennes, the Germans tried to attack, but their assaulting bodies were broken up by the French barrage before they could reach the Allied trenches.

Americans are stationed near all the points mentioned.

On the Ypres front the situation was markedly quiet. Field Marshal Haig did not even mention this as a sector where the artillery fire was heavy. A correspondent reports that the British on Wednesday advanced on a half-mile front to a depth of nearly a quarter of a mile south of the Ancre, but this operation is not mentioned officially.

Eighteen thousand Rumanian speaking subjects of Austria-Hungary, captured in Italy, have now been taken into the Italian army at their own request and are fighting side by side with the other Allied soldiers. This news follows the revelation that many Bohemians who have deserted in Italy are also battling in Italian uniforms for the cause of freedom.

While the great actions in the field are temporarily suspended, the German peace drive, probably intended as an auxiliary to their military offensive, seems about to be started with great vigor. The enemy, all commentators concur, plans to take advantage of Allied war weariness and accomplish by guile what he cannot put through by force.

British Advance South of the Ancre; Airmen Rake Foe

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 2.—Early this morning the Germans heavily bombarded the Allied positions west of Merris and the area around Villers-Bretonneux. There was no infantry action.

The Allies have been profiting by the lull to prepare to meet any fresh enemy effort.

During Wednesday the British carried out a successful enterprise south of the Ancre, advancing the front over a width of nearly half a mile to a depth of 400 yards.

The weather has improved and the airmen are doing deadly work over enemy positions.

The New Citizen's Point of View

Next Sunday The Tribune introduces a new department—a page devoted to the interests of the woman citizen. What her point of view can contribute to civic progress—what she "wants to know"—woman and her vote—what the law allows—a primer in politics—a review of current legislation. A big, worth-while page that women will appreciate and men voters may be glad to read.

The Sunday Tribune